

Chapter 2

Overview of the Integrated Framework

A. Introduction

2.1 This chapter first describes and illustrates how the external accounts are an integral conceptual part of the broader system of national accounts. It then covers important aspects of statistics such as time series.

B. Structure of the Accounts

References:

2025 *SNA*, Chapter 3, Overview of the Integrated Framework, and Chapter 19, Summarizing, Integrating and Balancing the Accounts.

1. Overall framework

2.2 The external accounts for an economy summarize the economic relationships between residents of that economy and nonresidents. The external accounts framework is composed of three major interconnected elements: (a) the international investment position (IIP); (b) the balance of payments;¹ and (c) the other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts.

¹ The abbreviation “BOP” will be used for balance of payments in this chapter and other chapters of *BPM7* (as agreed with the IMF’s Communications Department, responsible for the language editing of *BPM7*). This change will be implemented in the combined version of *BPM7* chapters that will be posted for global consultation.

- (a) the international investment position (IIP) is a statement that shows at a point in time the value of financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresidents or are gold bullion held as reserve assets and of the liabilities of residents of an economy to nonresidents;
- (b) the balance of payments is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a specific time period; and
- (c) the other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts is a statement that shows other flows, that reconciles the balance of payments and IIP for a specific period, by showing changes due to economic events other than transactions between residents and nonresidents (i.e., revaluations and other changes in the volume of assets and liabilities).

The balance of payments' financial account, revaluations, and other changes in volume of financial assets and liabilities account taken together are accumulation accounts (further explained in paragraph 2.20) that explain the changes between the values in the opening and closing positions of the IIP. Taken as a whole, the combination of the opening IIP, accumulation accounts, and the closing IIP is referred to as the integrated IIP (see paragraph 2.10).

2.3 The external accounts provide an integrated framework for the analysis of an economy's international economic relationships, including its international economic performance, exchange rate policy, reserves management, and external vulnerability. A detailed study of the use of external accounts data is provided in Chapter 19, Selected Issues in Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Analysis.

2.4 The framework provides a sequence of accounts, each one encompassing a separate economic process or phenomenon, and shows the linkages between them. While each account has a balancing item, the account also gives a full view of its components.

2.5 The concepts of the external accounts are harmonized with the *System of National Accounts (SNA)*, so they can be compared or aggregated with other macroeconomic statistics. The framework for macroeconomic statistics used in the *SNA* and external accounts is shown in Figure 2.1.

2.6 The external accounts framework is the same as the *SNA* framework. However, some accounts, which are shaded in Figure 2.1, are not applicable. Further, in the case of external accounts, the scope of accumulation accounts is limited to the financial account and the other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts as the IIP relates only to external financial assets and liabilities.²

2.7 The framework is designed so that the core concepts can be used to develop additional data sets, as discussed in Chapter 20, Communicating and Disseminating Economic Statistics.

2. International investment position

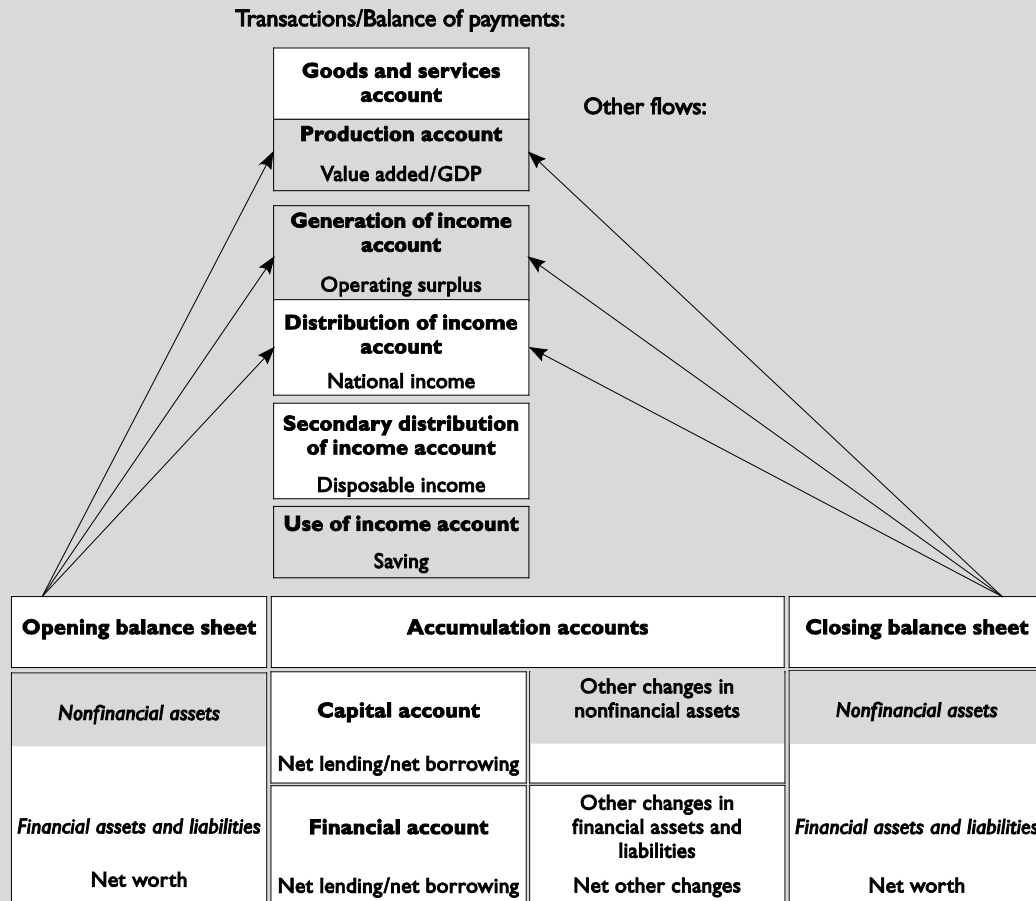
2.8 *The IIP is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time the value of financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresidents or are gold bullion held as reserve assets³ and of the liabilities of residents of an economy to nonresidents.* The difference between the assets and liabilities is the net position in the IIP and, **except for the portion of the difference reflecting gold bullion held as reserve assets**, represents either a net claim on or a net liability to the rest of the world.

2.9 The IIP represents a subset of the assets and liabilities included in the national balance sheet. In addition to the IIP, the national balance sheet incorporates nonfinancial assets as well as financial assets and liability positions between residents. This IIP is described further in Chapter 7, Balance Sheet: the International Investment Position.

² While the transactions between residents and nonresidents in produced assets are covered in goods and services account and non-produced nonfinancial assets in the capital account, there is no external balance sheet of nonfinancial assets as they are always considered domestic assets (i.e., owned by residents). See paragraph 4.xx, *2025 SNA* on the asset boundary.

³ Gold bullion held as reserve asset is the only financial asset without a corresponding liability.

Figure 2.1. Overview of the System of National Accounts as a Framework for Macroeconomic Statistics Including International Accounts



Key:

Name of account
SNA Balancing item

Shaded accounts do not appear in the international accounts.
 The arrows represent the contributions of assets to production and income generation (e.g., using nonfinancial assets as an input to production, using financial assets to generate interest and dividends).

Shaded accounts do not appear in the external accounts. Further, in the case of external accounts, the financial account and the other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts are accumulation accounts that explain the changes between the opening and closing IIP (i.e. the capital account is not part of the accumulation accounts in external sector statistics). Other changes in nonfinancial assets/financial assets and liabilities account consists of the revaluations and other changes in the volume of nonfinancial assets/financial assets and liabilities. (this will replace the first footnote to the figure).

2.10 Whereas the IIP relates to a point in time, the integrated IIP statement relates to different points in time, and it has an opening value (as at the beginning of the period) and a closing value (as at the end of the period). The integrated IIP statement reconciles the opening and closing values of the IIP through the accumulation accounts (i.e., the financial account (flows arising from transactions)

and the other changes in financial assets and liabilities account (revaluations and other changes in volume)). So, the values in the IIP at the end of the period result from transactions and other flows in the current and previous periods. A shorter version of Table 7.1 (the integrated IIP statement) is presented in Table 2.1. For further details refer to Chapter 7 (Table 7.1).

Table 2.1 Integrated International Investment Position Statement

Beginning of period IIP	Accumulation accounts						End of period IIP
	Transactions from BOP's financial account	Other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts					
		Revaluations			Other changes in volume		
		Total	Exchange rate changes	Other price changes	Total	Of which: debt cancellation write-offs *	
Standard components listed in Appendix 14							
* Supplementary items							

2.11 The highest level of classification used in the IIP, financial account, and other changes in assets and liabilities account is the functional classification, which is covered in Chapter 6. The functional categories group together financial instruments based on economic motivations and patterns of behavior to assist in the analysis of cross-border transactions and positions. These categories are direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options, other investment, and reserve assets. The *SNA* does not have such categories, and records financial account activity by type of instrument alone (although direct investment is a memorandum item to the *SNA* instrument classification). Chapter 5 covers the classification of financial instruments.

3. Balance of payments

2.12 *The balance of payments is a statistical statement that summarizes transactions between residents and nonresidents during a period. It consists of three main accounts: the current account (which includes the goods and services account, the earned income account, and the transfer income account), the capital account, and the financial account.* Under the double-entry accounting system that underlies the balance of payments, each transaction is recorded as consisting of two entries, and the sum of the credit entries and the sum of the debit entries is the same. As indicated in Box 2.1, while credits and debits are used in general to reflect inflows and outflows, the terms credits/revenues and debits/expenditures are used specifically in the current and capital accounts (See Box 2.1 for further elaboration on these terms and double-entry accounting system.)

2.13 The different accounts within the balance of payments are distinguished according to the nature of the economic resources provided and received.

Current account

2.14 *The current account shows transactions in goods, services, earned income, and transfer income between residents and nonresidents.* The current account is an important grouping of accounts within the balance of payments. Its components are dealt with in the following chapters:

- Chapter 10 discusses the goods account. This account shows transactions in goods.
- Chapter 11 discusses the services account. This account shows transactions in services.
- Chapter 12 discusses the earned income account. This account shows amounts payable and receivable in return for providing temporary use to another entity of labor, financial resources, or nonproduced nonfinancial assets.⁴

⁴Allowing another entity to use produced assets gives rise to a service (see paragraph 11.xx). In contrast, allowing another entity to use nonproduced nonfinancial assets gives rise to rent (paragraph 12.xx) and allowing another entity to use financial assets gives rise to investment income, such as interest, dividends, and retained earnings (see paragraph 12.x).

- Chapter 13 discusses the transfer income account. This account shows redistribution of income, that is, when resources for current purposes are provided by one party without anything of economic value being supplied as a direct return to that party. Examples include personal transfers and current international assistance.

2.15 The balance on these accounts is known as the current account balance. The current account balance shows the difference between the sum of exports and income receivable and the sum of imports and income payable (exports and imports refer to both goods and services, while income refers to both earned and transfer income). As shown in Chapter 19, Selected Issues in Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Analysis, the value of the current account balance equals the saving-investment gap for the economy. Thus, the current account balance is equally important for understanding domestic transactions.

Capital account

2.16 The capital account shows credit and debit entries for nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers between residents and nonresidents. It records acquisitions and disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets, such as land sold to embassies and sales of leases and licenses, crypto assets without a corresponding liability designed as a medium of exchange, as well as capital transfers, that is, the provision of resources for capital purposes by one party without anything of economic value being supplied as a direct return to that party. The capital account balance shows the difference between the sum of disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers receivable and the sum of acquisition of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers payable. This account is described further in Chapter 14.

Financial account

2.17 The financial account shows net acquisition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities. This account is described in Chapter 8. Financial account transactions appear in the balance of payments and, because of their effect on the stock of assets and liabilities, also in the accumulation accounts of the integrated IIP statement. The financial account balance shows the difference between the net acquisition of financial assets and the net incurrence of liabilities resulting from transactions between residents and nonresidents.

2.18 The sum of the balances on the current and capital accounts represents the net lending (surplus) or net borrowing (deficit) by the economy with the rest of the world. This is conceptually equal to the financial account balance. In other words, the financial account measures how the net lending to or borrowing from nonresidents is financed. The financial account plus the other changes account, jointly referred to as accumulation accounts (see paragraph 2.20), explain the change in the IIP between beginning- and end-periods.

Box 2.1. Double-Entry Basis of Balance of Payments Statistics

Recording for individual transactions

The recording of credits and debits underlies the accounting system at the level of individual transactions. Each transaction in the balance of payments is recorded as consisting of two equal and opposite entries, reflecting the inflow and outflow element to each transaction. For each transaction, each party records a matching credit and debit entry:

- Credit (CR.)—exports of goods and services, income receivable, reduction in assets, or increase in liabilities.
- Debit (DR.)—imports of goods and services, income payable, increase in assets, or reduction in liabilities.

Examples

a) A simple example is for sale of goods to a nonresident for 100 in currency. For the resident seller:

Exports 100 (CR.)

Currency 100 (DR.—Increase in financial assets)

(The transaction involves the provision of physical resources to nonresidents and a compensating receipt of financial resources from nonresidents.)

b) An example of a transaction involving only financial asset entries is the sale of shares for 50 in currency. For the resident seller:

Shares and other equity 50 (CR.—Reduction in financial assets)

Currency 50 (DR.—Increase in financial assets) (The selling party provides shares and receives currency in return.)

c) An example involving the exchange of an asset for the creation of a liability is where a borrower receives a loan of 70 in cash. For the resident borrower:

Loan 70 (CR.—Increase in liabilities)

Currency 70 (DR.—Increase in financial assets)

d) An example involving the humanitarian aid (export of goods) of 100. For the exporting economy:

Exports 100 (CR.)

Current transfer 100 (DR.)

(There are some more complex cases when three or more parties are involved, e.g., the case of debt assumption shown in Box 8.1.)

Aggregate recording

In balance of payments aggregates, the current and capital account entries are totals, while financial account entries show for each category/instrument the net transactions in assets and liabilities, respectively (as explained in [paragraph 3.xx](#)). Chapter 3, Flows, Stocks, and Accounting Rules, [Part x](#) provides further information on the accounting system used in balance of payments statistics.

As a result of the two-entry nature of each transaction, the difference between the sum of credit entries and the sum of debit entries is conceptually zero in the national balance of payments of a country, that is, in concept, the accounts as a whole are in balance. As discussed in paragraphs 2.24–2.26, measurement problems cause discrepancies in practice.

The two-entry nature of the balance of payments can be presented in aggregate data in different ways. A presentation where the nature of the entries is conveyed by the column headings (namely, credits/revenues, debits/expenditures, net acquisition of financial assets, and net incurrence of liabilities) is adopted in Table 2.2. This presentation is considered to be easily understood by users. Another presentation is where credit entries are shown as positive and debit entries as negative. This presentation is useful for calculating balances, but requires more explanation for users (e.g., increases in assets are shown as a negative value).

In the *SNA* presentation, a credit/revenue for the compiling economy in the balance of payments current account is called “expenditure” by the rest of the world sector (e.g., exports result in expenditure for the rest of the world). Similarly, a debit/expenditure for the compiling economy in the balance of payments’ current account is called “revenues” in the *SNA* (e.g., imports are a revenue provided by the rest of the world). Because the *SNA* rest of the world accounts use the point of view of the nonresidents, assets of the compiling economy in the external accounts are shown as liabilities of the rest of the world sector in the *SNA*.

Gross and net recording

2.19 The current and capital accounts show transactions in gross terms. In contrast, the financial account shows transactions in net terms, which are shown separately for financial assets and liabilities (i.e., net transactions in financial assets shows the acquisition of assets less the reduction in the relevant assets, not assets net of liabilities; and net transactions in liabilities shows the incurrence of liabilities less the reduction in the relevant liabilities). For resources that enter and leave an economy (such as re-exported goods, and funds in transit), it may be analytically useful to present net flows as well. Each of the accounts and the borderlines between them are discussed in more detail in the specific chapters.

4. Accumulation accounts

- 2.19-1 As shown in Figure 2.1, in the SNA framework, accumulation accounts are those that record flows that effect the entries in the balance sheets at the start and end of the accounting period. There are four accumulation accounts—the capital account, the financial account, the revaluation account and the other change in the volume of assets and liabilities account (paragraph 1.xx, 2025 SNA).

2.20 In contrast, for external accounts as shown in Table 2.1, accumulation accounts explain the changes between opening and closing IIP (external balance sheet) and *only comprise the balance of payments' financial account, and other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts*. They show the accumulation (i.e., acquisition and disposal) of financial assets and liabilities through transactions and other changes that affect them. Accordingly, they explain changes between the opening and closing IIP. Whereas the current account is concerned with resource flows oriented to the current period, the accumulation accounts deal with the provision and financing of assets and liabilities, which are items that will affect future periods.

2.21 The financial account shows the net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities during the specified period. In contrast, the other changes in financial assets and liabilities account shows flows that do not result from balance of payments transactions. The other changes in financial assets and liabilities account covers revaluations due to exchange rate changes and other price changes and other changes in volume (e.g., write-offs and cancellations, reclassifications). This account is described further in Chapter 9.

5. Integrated recording of positions and transactions

2.22 As highlighted in the previous sections, the external accounts, inclusive of the IIP, balance of payments, and the other changes in financial assets and liabilities accounts consist of a set of accounts that are integrated at two levels. First, while the accounts represent a great mass of detailed information on interaction between the different economic agents, their recording is based on the double-entry system of accounting, as set out in Box 2.1.

2.23 Second, the system calls for consistent reporting by the resident and the nonresident parties to each financial claim, transaction, and other flow. This consistency helps to promote comparability across economies as well as the use of counterpart data as data sources or for data validation.

6. Statistical discrepancy

2.24 Although the balance of payments accounts are, in principle, balanced, imbalances result in practice from imperfections in source data and compilation. This imbalance, a usual feature of balance of payments data, is labeled statistical discrepancy and should be identified separately in published data. It should not be included indistinguishably in other items. In the balance of payments, it is used to show the difference between net lending/net borrowing derived from the financial account and net

lending/net borrowing from the current and capital accounts.⁵ Therefore, a positive statistical discrepancy indicates an overall tendency that:

- (a) the value of credits/revenues in the current and capital accounts is too low; and/or
- (b) the value of debits/expenditures in the current and capital accounts is too high; and/or
- (c) the value of net acquisition of assets in the financial account is too high; and/or
- (d) the value of net incurrence of liabilities in the financial account is too low.

(For a negative statistical discrepancy, these tendencies are reversed.)

2.25 The statistical discrepancy should be analyzed by compilers. The size and trends may help identify data problems, such as coverage or misreporting. Patterns in statistical discrepancy may provide useful information on data problems. For example, a consistent sign indicates a bias in one or more components. A persistent positive statistical discrepancy suggests that credit entries have been understated or omitted or debit entries have been overstated. In contrast, a volatile pattern may suggest timing problems. However, although statistical discrepancy can help point to some problems, it is an incomplete measure because discrepancies in opposite directions offset each other. The term statistical discrepancy should not be interpreted as meaning errors on the part of compilers; it is far more common that this discrepancy is caused by other factors, such as incomplete data sources and poor quality reporting.

2.26 A large or volatile statistical discrepancy hampers interpretation of the balance of payments statistics. While it is not possible to give guidelines on an acceptable size of statistical discrepancy, it can be assessed (where possible) by compilers in relation to other items, such as GDP, posi-

⁵For example, if net lending/net borrowing measured from the current and capital accounts is 29, while net lending/net borrowing measured from the financial account is 31, then statistical discrepancy is +2.

tions data, and gross flows. Statistical discrepancies also can arise in the IIP statement. Closing values are by definition equal to the opening values plus net transactions plus net other changes during the period. However, if these components are independently measured, discrepancies may arise because of data imperfections.

7. Linkages within the external accounts

2.27 Some of the important linkages within the external accounts are as follows:

- (a) The end of period values of the IIP are the sum of the beginning of period values of the IIP, balance of payments financial account transactions, and other changes in financial assets and liabilities.
- (b) The current, capital, and financial account entries are jointly in balance, in principle.
- (c) Consequent to (b), the balance on the sum of the current and capital accounts is equal to the balance on the financial account. This balance is called net lending/net borrowing, whichever way it is derived.
- (d) Consequent to (b), the current account balance is equal to the financial account balance less the capital account balance.
- (e) Financial assets and liabilities generally give rise to investment income. Table 5.2 shows the link between financial instruments and their corresponding income. The income rate of return is derived as the ratio of income to the corresponding stock of assets or liabilities. (Rates of return might also take into account holding gains or losses for some analysis.)

2.28 Because of the harmonization of macroeconomic statistical guidelines, it is also possible to look at residents' transactions and positions with nonresidents in relation to the transactions and positions between residents. For example:

- (a) the external financing can be compared with domestic lending and borrowing; and
- (b) the IIP can be compared with the national balance sheet and with monetary and financial statistics.

Chapter 19, Selected Issues in Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Analysis, has a wider discussion of interrelationships between the external accounts and other macroeconomic data.

8. Linkages and consistency with other macroeconomic data sets

2.29 Placing the external accounts in the *SNA* framework shown in Figure 2.1 helps identify linkages among macroeconomic data sets. Specific aspects of the external accounts are provided, for instance, in reporting statements on merchandise trade, international trade in services, direct investment, external debt, and international reserves. Additionally, items involving flows and positions between residents and nonresidents that appear in the national accounts, monetary and financial statistics, and government finance statistics correspond exactly to external accounts items.

2.30 The following paragraphs list data items that should be consistent with the external accounts. Data compilers should reconcile these overlapping items, with a view toward eliminating or explaining any differences. Data consistency is particularly important for comprehensive macroeconomic analysis, in order to allow the different datasets to be combined coherently. For example, if data are consistent, it is possible to understand how a government is financing a deficit from external and domestic sources, or show how the saving-investment balances of individual sectors contribute to the national current account balance.

National accounts

2.31 The external accounts correspond to the rest of the world accounts of the *SNA*. They differ in that the balance of payments is from the perspective of the resident sectors, whereas national accounts data for the rest of the world are from the perspective of nonresidents. The *SNA* items that are equivalent to balance of payments items include i) exports and imports of goods and services; and ii) earned income, transfer income, current external balance, balance on the capital account, and net lending/net borrowing of the rest of the world account.

Another important difference between the national accounts and the external accounts is the difference in the presentation of financial account and balance sheet. While national accounts use the instrument classification, balance of payments financial account and IIP are presented by functional categories. Table 2.4 provides further details on the link between instrument and functional categories.

Monetary and financial statistics

2.32 Balance sheets for deposit-taking and other financial corporations can be compared with the relevant parts of the IIP. In particular:

- foreign assets and liabilities of the central bank; and
- foreign assets and liabilities of other deposit-taking corporations

should be consistent with the corresponding external accounts items. Because the IIP data are organized primarily on a functional category basis, the instrument and sector data from different functional categories need to be combined if they are to be linked with monetary and financial statistics. Other adjustments may be needed for any deposit-taking corporations whose liabilities are excluded from broad money (e.g., offshore banks in some cases) or for other types of corporations included in broad money (such as money market funds) and thus are included with the deposit-taking corporations sub-sector in monetary statistics.

2.33 In cases in which monetary statistics also include flows, they can be compared with the balance of payments. Balance of payments transactions for a period may differ from the transactions in foreign assets and liabilities in the monetary statistics to the extent that balance of payments statistics exclude transactions in foreign assets and liabilities between residents. See also paragraphs 19.xx-19.xx on the possibility of linking these transactions through the monetary presentation of the balance of payments.

Government finance statistics

2.34 The following items that appear in government finance statistics should be consistent with their external accounts equivalents:

- interest payable on general government external debt;
- interest or dividends receivable on general government holdings of external assets;
- grants or other transfers by general government to nonresidents;
- grants or other transfers to general government from nonresidents;
- net external financing; and
- external assets and liabilities.

External debt statistics

2.34-1 The following items that appear in external debt statistics (EDS) should be consistent with the relevant items in IIP liabilities. While in the IIP, positions of financial assets and liabilities are in general valued at market value on the balance sheet reporting date (except for the nonnegotiable instruments such as loans, deposits, and other accounts receivable/payable which are valued at nominal value), the EDS Guide recommends that the debt instruments be valued at nominal value and for debt securities at market value as well. Therefore, the gross external debt position (with debt securities valued at market value) equals the debt liabilities in the IIP statement, i.e., the gross external debt position equals total IIP liabilities excluding all equity (equity shares and other equity) and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options (ESOs). For additional details on the linkages between external debt statistics and IIP refer to Appendix 4, *EDS Guide 2013* and Annex 12 of *BPM7*.

Table 2.2 Corresponding items between EDS and IIP

External Debt Statistics	IIP Liabilities
DI: Intercompany lending	Direct investment—debt instruments
Debt securities	Portfolio investment—debt securities
Currency and deposits	Other investment—currency and deposits
Loans	Other investment--loans
Trade credit and advances	Other investments—trade credit and advances

Other debt liabilities	Other investments—insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes
Other debt liabilities	Other investments—other accounts payable-other
SDR allocations	Other investment—SDR allocations

9. Numerical example

2.35 Table 2.3 provides a numerical overview of the external accounts, using data drawn from the *SNA* framework presented in Annex 2.1. (The numerical example helps show interrelationships between items.)

2.36 The external accounts data have the same scope as the rest of the world sector in the *SNA*. However, the external accounts are expressed from the perspective of the resident units, but in the *SNA*, the data for the rest of world sector are expressed from the perspective of the nonresident units. So, the current account balance of 13 in Table 2.3 is presented as a current external balance for the rest of the world sector of –13 in the table in Annex 2.1. Similarly, closing assets of 1,346 in the IIP are shown as the liabilities of 1,346 of the rest of the world sector in the *SNA*.

Table 2.3. Overview of External Accounts

(Consistent with Data in Annex 2.1)¹

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Balance of payments	Cred- its/reve- nues	Deb- its/ex- pendi- tures	Balance
Current account			
Goods and services	540	499	41
Goods	462	392	70
Services	78	107	-29
Earned income	50	40	10
Remuneration of employees	6	2	
Interest	13	21	
Distributed income of corporations	17	17	
Reinvested earnings	14	0	
Rent	0	0	
Transfer income	17	55	-38
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	1	0	

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Net nonlife insurance premiums	2	11	
Nonlife insurance claims	12	3	
Current international cooperation	1	31	
Miscellaneous current transfers	1	10	
Adjustment for change in pension entitlements			
Current account balance			13
Capital account			
Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	0	0	
Capital transfers	1	4	
Capital account balance			-3
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from current and capital accounts)			10

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Financial account (by functional category)	Net ac- quisition of finan- cial as- sets	Net incur- rence of li- abilities	Balance
Direct investment	8	11	
Portfolio investment	18	14	
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	3	0	
Other investment	20	22	
Reserve assets	8		
Total changes in assets/liabilities	57	47	
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (–) (from financial account)			10

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Statistical discrepancy		0				
		Accumulation Accounts				
International investment position:	Open- ing posi- tion	Transactions (fin. acc.)	Other changes in financial assets and liabilities ac- counts		Clos- ing posi- tion	
				Reval- ua- tions	Other changes in vol- ume	
Assets (by functional category)						
Direct investment	78	8	1	0	87	
Portfolio investment	190	18	2	0	210	
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	7	3	0	0	10	
Other investment	166	20	0	0	186	

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Reserve assets	833	8	12	0	853
Total assets	1,274	57	15	0	1,346
Liabilities (by functional category)					
Direct investment	210	11	2	0	223
Portfolio investment	300	14	5	0	319
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and ESOs	0	0	0	0	0
Other investment	295	22	0	0	317
Total liabilities	805	47	7	0	859
Net IIP	469	10	8	0	487

Note: ESO = employee stock option.

¹The SNA tables in Annex 2.1 use instruments rather than functional categories. At the end of Annex 2.1, external accounts data are presented in terms of instruments and the derivation of functional category data from instrument data is shown.

Box 2.2. Data Quality Assessment Framework

This table shows the two-digit level of the IMF's data quality assessment framework, based on 2012 version of DQAF for Balance of Payments and International Investment Position. More detail

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of the framework on the specific aspects for balance of payments is available on the IMF website.

New versions will be posted on the IMF website as they are developed.

Quality dimensions

Elements

0. Prerequisites of quality

- 0.1 Legal and institutional environment—The environment is supportive of statistics.
- 0.2 Resources—Resources are commensurate with needs of statistical programs.
- 0.3 Relevance—Statistics cover relevant information on the subject field.
- 0.4 Other quality management—Quality is a cornerstone of statistical work.

1. Assurances of integrity *The principle of objectivity in the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics is firmly adhered to.*

- 1.1 Institutional integrity—Statistical policies and practices are guided by professional principles.
- 1.2 Transparency—Statistical policies and practices are transparent.
- 1.3 Ethical standards—Policies and practices are guided by ethical standards.
- 2.1 Concepts and definitions—Concepts and definitions used are in accord with internationally accepted statistical frameworks.

2. Methodological soundness *The methodological basis for the statistics follows inter-nationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.*
- 2.2 Scope—The scope is in accord with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
- 2.3 Classification/sectorizations—Classification and sectorization systems are in accord with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
- 2.4 Basis for recording—Flows and stocks are valued and recorded according to internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
3. Accuracy and reliability *Source data and statistical techniques are sound and statistical outputs sufficiently portray reality.*
- 3.1 Source data—Source data available provide an adequate basis to compile statistics.
- 3.2 Assessment of source data—Source data are regularly assessed.
- 3.3 Statistical techniques—Statistical techniques employed conform to sound statistical procedures.
- 3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs—Inter-mediate results and statistical outputs are regularly assessed and validated.
- 3.5 Revision studies—Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they may provide.

4. *Serviceability Statistics, with adequate periodicity and timeliness, are consistent and follow a predictable revisions policy.*
- 4.1 Periodicity and timeliness—Periodicity and timeliness follow internationally accepted dissemination standards.
- 4.2 Consistency—Statistics are consistent within the data set, over time, and with major data sets.
- 4.3 Revision policy and practice—Data revisions follow a regular and publicized procedure.
5. *Accessibility Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate.*
- 5.1 Data accessibility—Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis.
- 5.2 Metadata accessibility—Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available.
- 5.3 Assistance to users—Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available.
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C. Metadata, Dissemination Standards, Data Quality, and Time Series

References:

IMF, *Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board* at www.imf.org.

IMF, *The Enhanced General Data Dissemination System: Guide for Participants and Users*.

IMF, *Special Data Dissemination Standard*.

IMF, *Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus*.

1. Metadata, dissemination standards, and data quality

2.37 *Metadata are systematic, descriptive information about data content and organization.* They provide information on the concepts, sources, and methods underlying the data and therefore help users to understand and assess the characteristics of the data. Statistical compilers should provide metadata to their users because metadata are an integral part of the publication of statistics.

2.38 Good dissemination practices are essential in addition to good data compilation. As well as provision of metadata, aspects of good dissemination practices include predictable release schedule, availability of publications, and identification of internal government access to statistics before public release. In recent years, international guidelines have been developed on good data dissemination practices, namely, the IMF's Enhanced General Data Dissemination System, Special Data Dissemination Standard, and Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus .

2.39 The IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework identifies aspects of data quality, including the definitions and sources of data as well as the dissemination and institutional aspects. Box 2.2 shows the broadest headings of the framework. In addition, Chapter 20, Section VII discusses the *Framework for Measuring Alignment with Economic Accounting Statistical Standards* and refers to the IMF's DQAF.

2. Time series

Reference:

IMF, *Quarterly National Accounts Manual, 2017 Edition*, Chapter 7, Seasonal Adjustment, and Chapter 12, Revisions.

2.40 While the tables included in the *Manual* have been designed to highlight classifications and interrelationships, tabulations for users will generally use time series. Good practices in the compilation of external accounts for time series analysis include the following:

- (a) Consistency over time in concepts and compilation practices to minimize “breaks” and “steps” in the series—where changes in definitions and techniques are implemented, they should be clearly identified to data users and the effect should be quantified, where practical, preferably with an overlapping period;
- (b) A transparent way of handling of revisions—revisions to data are necessary to account for revised methods and more recent information. The revision of data should be dealt with through a predictable and documented policy. The causes and sizes of significant individual revisions should be identified. Revision studies should be made to identify the size and any bias of past revisions. This will help to refine preliminary data and to define the optimum revision cycle that is largely driven by the availability of major data sources; and
- (c) Consistency of available annual, quarterly, and monthly data—the monthly values should sum to the corresponding quarterly values, which should sum to the corresponding annual values.

2.41 Seasonal adjustment of monthly and quarterly data is potentially useful for time series data in both analysis and compilation. However, some external accounts items, especially in the financial account, may not be suitable for seasonal adjustment because of the high degree of irregularity associated with large, one-time transactions. Refer to Chapter 7, *Quarterly National Accounts Manual* for the main principles of seasonal adjustment procedures.

(included in Chapter 20)

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Annex 2.1

Overview of Integrated Economic Accounts

Table 2.4. Overview of Integrated Economic Accounts (from <i>2025 SNA</i>)

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Production account

Uses

	Transactions and balancing items	Nonfinancial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISHs	Total economy	Rest of the world	Goods and services	Total
Imports of goods and services									499	499
Imports of goods									392	392
Imports of services									107	107
Exports of goods and services								540		540
Exports of goods								462		462
Exports of services								78		78
Output									3,604	3,604

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Intermediate consumption	1,477	52	222	115	17	1,883		1,883
Taxes on products							141	141
Subsidies on products (-)							-8	-8

Value added, gross/Gross domestic product	1,331	94	126	155	15	1,854		1,854
Consumption of fixed capital	157	12	27	23	3	222		222
<i>Value added, net/Net domestic product</i>	1,174	82	99	132	12	1,632		1,632

Generation of income account

Uses

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Compensation of employees	986	44	98	11	11	1,150	1,150
Wages and salaries	841	29	63	11	6	950	950
Employers' social contributions	145	15	35	0	5	200	200
Taxes on production and imports						235	235
Taxes on products						141	141
Other taxes on production	88	4	1	0	1	94	94
Subsidies						-44	-44
Subsidies on products						-8	-8
Other subsidies on production	-35	0	0	-1	0	-36	-36

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<i>Operating surplus, net</i>	135	34	0	69	0	238	238
<i>Mixed income, net</i>				53		53	53

Allocation of primary income account

Uses

Compensation of employees						6	6
Wages and salaries						6	6
Employers' social contributions						0	0
Taxes on production and imports							0
Taxes on products							0
Other taxes on production							0
Subsidies							0

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Subsidies on products									0
Other subsidies on production									0
Property income	134	168	42	41	6	391	44		435
Interest	56	106	35	14	6	217	13		230
Distributed income of corporations	47	15				62	17		79
Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	0	0				0	14		14
Other investment income		47				47	0		47
Rent	31	0	7	27	0	65			65
Balance of primary income, net/ National income, net	97	15	171	1,358	1	1,642			1,642

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Output	2,808	146	348	270	32	3,604		3,604
Intermediate consumption							1,883	1,883
Taxes on products						141		141
Subsidies on products (-)						-8		-8

Generation of income account

Re-sources

<i>Value added, net/Net domestic product</i>	1,174	82	99	132	12	1,632		1,632
Compensation of employees								
Wages and salaries								

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Employers' social
contributions

Taxes on production
and imports

Taxes on products

Other taxes on pro-
duction

Subsidies

Subsidies on products

Other subsidies on
production

**Allocation of primary income ac-
count**

Re-
sources

Operating surplus, net	135	34	0	69	0	238	238
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Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Mixed income, net	53	53		53
Compensation of employees	1,154	1,154	2	1,156
Wages and salaries	954	954	2	956
Employers' social contributions	200	200	0	200
Taxes on production and imports	235	235		235
Taxes on products	141	141		141
Other taxes on production	94	94		94
Subsidies	-44	-44		-44
Subsidies on products	-8	-8		-8

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other subsidies on production			-36				-36		-36
Property income	96	149	22	123	7	397	38		435
Interest	33	106	14	49	7	209	21		230
Distributed income of corporations	10	25	7	20	0	62	17		79
Reinvested earnings on foreign									
direct investment	4	7	0	3	0	14	0		14
Other investment income	8	8	1	30	0	47	0		47
Rent	41	3	0	21	0	65			65

**Secondary distribu-
tion of income ac-
count**

Uses

Transactions and bal- ancing items	Nonfinancial corporations	Financial corpora- tions	General govern- ment	House holds	NPISH s	Total economy	Rest of the world	Good s and ser- vices	Total
Current transfers	98	277	248	582	7	1,212	17		1,229
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	24	10	0	178	0	212	1		213
Net social contri- butions				333		333	0		333
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	62	205	112	0	5	384	0		384

Capital accountChanges in assets

Gross capital formation	308	8	38	55	5	414	414
Consumption of fixed capital	-157	-12	-27	-23	-3	-222	-222
Changes in inventories	26	0	0	2	0	28	28
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	2	0	3	5	0	10	10
Acquisitions less disposals of nonproduced assets	-7	0	2	4	1	0	0
Capital transfers, receivable							

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Capital transfers,
payable

<i>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</i>	-56	-1	-103	174	-4	10	-10	0
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Financial account

Changes in assets

Net acquisition of financial assets	83	172	-10	189	2	436	47	483
Monetary gold and SDRs		-1				-1	1	0
Monetary gold		0				0	0	0
SDRs		-1				-1	1	0

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Currency and deposits	39	10	-26	64	2	89	11	100
Debt securities	7	66	4	10	-1	86	9	95
Loans	19	53	3	3	0	78	4	82
Equity and investment fund shares	10	28	3	66	0	107	12	119
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	1	7	1	39	0	48	0	48
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	3	8	0	3	0	14	0	14
Other accounts receivable/payable	4	1	5	4	1	15	10	25

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Secondary distribution of income account									Re- sources
Transactions and balanc- ing items	Nonfinan- cial cor- porations	Finan- cial cor- pora- tions	General govern- ment	House- holds	NPISHs	Total economy	Rest of the world	Goods and ser- vices	Total
<i>Balance of primary income, net/National income, net</i>	97	15	171	1,358	1	1,642			1,642
Current transfers	72	275	367	420	40	1,174	55		1,229
Current taxes on in- come, wealth, etc.			213			213	0		213
Net social contributions	66	213	50	0	4	333	0		333
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind				384		384	0		384
Other current transfers	6	62	104	36	36	244	55		299

Use of disposable income account							Re-sources
Disposable income, net	71	13	290	1196	34	1,604	1,604
Final consumption expenditure							1,399
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements				11		11	0
Capital account							Changes in liabilities and net worth
Saving, net	71	2	-62	192	2	205	205
Current external balance							-13

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Gross capital formation								414	414
Consumption of fixed capital								-222	-222
Changes in inventories								28	28
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables								10	10
Acquisitions less disposals of nonproduced assets								0	0
Capital transfers, receivable	33	0	6	23	0	62	4		66
Capital transfers, payable	-16	-7	-34	-5	-3	-65	-1		-66
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	88	-5	-90	210	-1	202	-10		192

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Financial account

Changes
in liabili-
ties and
net
worth

<i>Net lending (+)/net borrow- ing (-)</i>	-56	-1	-103	174	-4	10	-10	0
Net acquisition of liabilities	139	173	93	15	6	426	57	483
Monetary gold and SDRs								
Monetary gold								
SDRs								0
Currency and deposits		65	37			102	-2	100
Debt securities	6	30	38	0	0	74	21	95
Loans	21	0	9	11	6	47	35	82

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Equity and investment fund shares	83	22				105	14	119
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes		48	0			48	0	48
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	3	8	0	0	0	11	3	14
Other accounts receivable/payable	26	0	9	4		39	-14	25

Other changes in the volume of assets account

Changes in assets

Other flows	Nonfinancial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISHs	Total economy	Rest of the world	Goods and services	Total
Economic appearance of assets	26	0	7	0	0	33			33
Produced nonfinancial assets			3			3			3
Nonproduced nonfinancial assets	26	0	4	0	0	30			30
Economic disappearance of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	-9	0	-2	0	0	-11			-11

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Other economic disappearance of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	-3	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
Catastrophic losses	-5	0	-6	0	0	-11	-11
Uncompensated seizures	-5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Other changes in volume n.e.c.	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Changes in classification	6	-2	-4	0	0	0	0
Changes in sector classification and structure	6	0	-4	0	0	2	2
Changes in classification of assets and liabilities	0	-2	0	0	0	-2	-2
Total other changes in volume	14	-1	0	0	0	13	13

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Produced nonfinancial assets	-2	-2	-3	0	0	-7	-7
Nonproduced nonfinancial as- sets	14	0	3	0	0	17	17
Financial assets	2	1	0	0	0	3	3
Monetary gold and SDRs						0	0
Currency and deposits						0	0
Debt securities						0	0
Loans						0	0
Equity and investment fund shares/units	2					2	2
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes		1				1	1
Financial derivatives and em- ployee stock options						0	0

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other accounts receivable/payable						0		0
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Revaluation account

Changes in assets

Nonfinancial assets	144	4	44	80	8	280		280
Produced nonfinancial assets	63	2	21	35	5	126		126
Nonproduced nonfinancial assets	81	2	23	45	3	154		154
Financial assets/liabilities	8	57	1	16	2	84	7	91
Monetary gold and SDRs		11	1			12		12
Currency and deposits						0		0
Debt securities	3	30		6	1	40	4	44

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Loans					0		0
Equity and investment fund shares/units	5	16	10	1	32	3	35
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes					0		0
Financial derivatives and em- ployee stock options					0		0
Other accounts receive- ble/payable					0		0

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other changes in the volume of assets account

Changes in liabilities and net worth

Other flows	Nonfinancial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISHs	Total economy	Rest of the world	Goods and services	Total
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Economic appearance of assets

Produced nonfinancial assets

Nonproduced nonfinancial assets

Economic disappearance of nonproduced nonfinancial assets

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other economic disappearance of nonproduced nonfinancial assets

Catastrophic losses

Uncompensated seizures

Other changes in volume n.e.c.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Changes in classification	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Changes in sector classification and structure	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Changes in classification of assets and liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other changes in volume	0	0	2	1	0	3	3

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Produced nonfinancial as-
sets

Nonproduced nonfinancial
assets

Financial assets	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
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Monetary gold and SDRs

Currency and deposits

Debt securities

Loans						0	0
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Equity and investment fund shares/units			2			2	2
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Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes				1		1	1
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Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Financial derivatives and
employee stock options

Other accounts receiva-
ble/payable

<i>Changes in net worth due to</i>	14	-1	-2	-1	0	10
<i>other changes in volume of</i>						
<i>assets</i>						

Revaluation account

Changes in
liabilities
and net
worth

Nonfinancial assets

Produced nonfinancial as-
sets

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Nonproduced nonfinancial
assets

Financial assets/liabilities	18	51	7	0	0	76	15	91
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Monetary gold and SDRs							12	12
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Currency and deposits

Debt securities	1	34	7			42	2	44
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Loans

Equity and investment fund shares/units	17	17				34	1	35
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Insurance, pension, and standardized
guarantee schemes

Financial derivatives and
employee stock options

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other accounts receivable/payable

<i>Changes in net worth due to nominal holding gains/losses</i>	134	10	38	96	10	288	-8	280
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Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

		Finan-	General	House-		Total	Rest of	Goods	
Stocks and changes in as-	Nonfinan-	cial cor-	govern-	holds	NPISHs	econ-	the	and	
sets	cial corpo-	pora-	ment			omy	world	ser-	Total
	rations	tions					account	vices	
							account	account	
Opening balance sheet									
Nonfinancial assets	2,151	93	789	1,429	159	4,621			4,621
Produced nonfinancial as-									
sets	1,274	67	497	856	124	2,818			2,818
Nonproduced nonfinancial									
assets	877	26	292	573	35	1,803			1,803
Financial assets/liabilities	982	3,421	396	3,260	172	8,231	805		9,036
Monetary gold and SDRs		690	80			770			770
Currency and deposits	382		150	840	110	1,482	105		1,587

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Debt securities	90	950		198	25	1,263	125	1,388
Loans	50	1,187	115	24	8	1,384	70	1,454
Equity and investment fund shares/units	280	551	12	1,749	22	2,614	345	2,959
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	25	30	20	391	4	470	26	496
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	5	13	0	3	0	21	0	21
Other accounts receiva- ble/payable	150		19	55	3	227	134	361
<hr/>								
Total changes	<hr/>							
Nonfinancial assets	300	-2	57	116	11	482		482

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Produced nonfinancial as- sets	195	-4	29	67	7	294		294
Nonproduced nonfinancial assets	105	2	28	49	4	188		188
Financial assets/liabilities	93	230	-9	205	4	523	54	577
Monetary gold and SDRs	0	10	1	0	0	11	1	12
Currency and deposits	39	10	-26	64	2	89	11	100
Debt securities	10	96	4	16	0	126	13	139
Loans	19	53	3	3	0	78	4	82
Equity and investment fund shares/units	17	44	3	76	1	141	15	156
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	1	8	1	39	0	49	0	49

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Financial derivatives and employee stock options	3	8	0	3	0	14	0	14
Other accounts receivable/ payable	4	1	5	4	1	15	10	25

Closing balance sheet

Nonfinancial assets	2,451	91	846	1,545	170	5,103		5,103
Produced nonfinancial assets	1,469	63	526	923	131	3,112		3,112
Nonproduced nonfinancial assets	982	28	320	622	39	1,991		1,991
Financial assets/liabilities	1,075	3,651	387	3,465	176	8,754	859	9,613
Monetary gold and SDRs	0	700	81	0	0	781	1	782
Currency and deposits	421	10	124	904	112	1,571	116	1,687

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Debt securities	100	1,046	4	214	25	1,389	138	1,527
Loans	69	1,240	118	27	8	1,462	74	1,536
Equity and investment fund shares/units	297	595	15	1,825	23	2,755	360	3,115
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	26	38	21	430	4	519	26	545
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	8	21	0	6	0	35	0	35
Other accounts receiva- ble/payable	154	1	24	59	4	242	144	386

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Stocks and changes in liabilities	Nonfi- nancial corpora- tions	Financial corpora- tions	General govern- ment	House- holds	NPISHs	Total econ- omy	Rest of the world account	Goods and ser- vices ac- count	Total
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Opening balance sheet

Nonfinancial assets

Produced nonfinancial assets

Nonproduced nonfinancial as-
sets

Financial assets/liabilities	3,221	3,544	687	189	121	7,762	1,274		9,036
Monetary gold and SDRs						0	770		770
Currency and deposits	40	1,281	102	10	38	1,471	116		1,587

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Debt securities	44	1,053	212	2		1,311	77	1,388
Loans	897		328	169	43	1,437	17	1,454
Equity and investment fund shares/units	1,987	765	4			2,756	203	2,959
Insurance, pension, and stand- ardized guarantee schemes	12	435	19		5	471	25	496
Financial derivatives and em- ployee stock options	4	10				14	7	21
Other accounts receivable/paya- ble	237		22	8	35	302	59	361
<hr/>								
<i>Net worth</i>	-88	-30	498	4,500	210	5,090	-469	4,621
<hr/>								

Total changes

Nonfinancial assets

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Produced nonfinancial assets

Nonproduced nonfinancial as-
sets

Financial assets/liabilities	157	224	102	16	6	505	72	577
Monetary gold and SDRs							12	12
Currency and deposits	0	65	37	0	0	102	-2	100
Debt securities	7	64	45	0	0	116	23	139
Loans	21	0	9	11	6	47	35	82
Equity and investment fund shares/units	100	39	2	0	0	141	15	156
Insurance, pension, and stand- ardized guarantee schemes	0	48	0	1	0	49	0	49
Financial derivatives and em- ployee stock options	3	8	0	0	0	11	3	14

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other accounts receivable/payable	26	0	9	4	0	39	-14	25
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<i>Changes in net worth, total</i>	236	4	-54	305	9	500	-18	482
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<i>Saving and capital transfers</i>	88	-5	-90	210	-1	202	-10	192
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<i>Other changes in volume of assets</i>	14	-1	-2	-1	0	10		10
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<i>Nominal holding gains/losses</i>	134	10	38	96	10	288	-8	280
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Neutral holding gains/losses	82	6	27	87	6	208	-10	198
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Real holding gains/losses	52	4	11	9	4	80	2	82
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Closing balance sheet

Nonfinancial assets

Produced nonfinancial assets

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Nonproduced nonfinancial as-
sets

Financial assets/liabilities	3,378	3,768	789	205	127	8,267	1,346	9,613
Monetary gold and SDRs							782	782
Currency and deposits	40	1,346	139	10	38	1,573	114	1,687
Debt securities	51	1,117	257	2	0	1,427	100	1,527
Loans	918	0	337	180	49	1,484	52	1,536
Equity and investment fund shares/units	2,087	804	6	0	0	2,897	218	3,115
Insurance, pension, and stand- ardized guarantee schemes	12	483	19	1	5	520	25	545
Financial derivatives and em- ployee stock options	7	18	0	0	0	25	10	35

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Other accounts receivable/payable	263	0	31	12	35	341	45	386
<i>Net worth</i>	148	-26	444	4,805	219	5,590	-487	5,103

Table 2.5. Link between Instrument and Functional Categories

Table 2.5a. Balance of Payments Financial Account by Instrument

(consistent with data in Table 2.3)

Chapter 2 Overview of the Integrated Framework

Financial account (by instrument)	Changes in assets	Changes in liabilities	Balance
Monetary gold and SDRs	0	1	
Currency and deposits	-2	11	
Debt securities	21	9	
Loans	35	4	
Equity and investment fund shares	14	12	
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	0	0	
Financial derivatives and ESOs	3	0	
Other accounts receivable/payable	-14	10	
Total changes in assets/liabilities	57	47	
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (from financial account)			10

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Note: ESO = employee stock option.

Note: ESO = employee stock option.

Table 2.5b. IIP by Instrument

(Consistent with data in Table 2.3)

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International investment position	Opening position	Transactions (fin. acc.)	Other changes in volume	Revaluation	Closing position
Assets (instrument split)					
Monetary gold and SDRs	770	0	0	12	782
Currency and deposits	116	-2	0	0	114
Debt securities	77	21	0	2	100
Loans	17	35	0	0	52
Equity and investment fund shares	203	14	0	1	218
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	25	0	0	0	25

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Financial derivatives and ESOs	7	3	0	0	10
Other accounts receivable/payable	59	-14	0	0	45
Total	1,274	57	0	15	1,346
Liabilities (instrument split)					
Monetary gold and SDRs	0	1	0	0	1
Currency and deposits	105	11	0	0	116
Debt securities	125	9	0	4	138
Loans	70	4	0	0	74
Equity and investment fund shares	345	12	0	3	360

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Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes	26	0	0	0	26
Financial derivatives and ESOs	0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable/payable	134	10	0	0	144
Total	805	47	0	7	859
Net IIP	469	10	0	8	487

Table 2. 5c. Conversion of Data from Instrument Split to Functional Categories

(Consistent with data in Table 2.3)

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	Functional categories					Total
	DI	PI	FD	OI	RA	
Financial account						
Assets (instrument split)						
Monetary gold and SDRs						
Currency and deposits				-5	3	-2
Debt securities	2	14			5	21
Loans				35		35
Equity and investment fund shares	10	4				14
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes						

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Financial derivatives and ESOs			3			3
Other accounts receivable/payable	-4			-10		-14
Total	8	18	3	20	8	57
Liabilities (instrument split)						
Monetary gold and SDRs				1		1
Currency and deposits				11		11
Debt securities	4	5				9
Loans				4		4
Equity and investment fund shares	3	9				12
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes						

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Financial derivatives and
ESOs

Other accounts receivable/payable	4			6			10
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Total	11	14	0	22	0	0	47
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IIP (opening)

Assets (instrument split)

Monetary gold and SDRs						770	770
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Currency and deposits				80		36	116
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Debt securities	10	40				27	77
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Loans				17			17
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Equity and investment fund shares	53	150					203
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Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes				25		25
Financial derivatives and ESOs			7			7
Other accounts receivable/payable	15			44		59
Total	78	190	7	166	833	1,274
Liabilities (instrument split)						
Monetary gold and SDRs						
Currency and deposits				105		105
Debt securities	15	110				125
Loans				70		70
Equity and investment fund shares	155	190				345

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Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes				26		26
Financial derivatives and ESOs						
Other accounts receivable/payable	40			94		134
Total	210	300	0	295	0	805

Revaluation

Assets (instrument split)

Monetary gold and SDRs					12	12
Debt securities	1	1				2
Equity and investment fund shares		1				1

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Total	1	2	0	0	12	15
Liabilities (instrument split)						
Debt securities	1	3				4
Equity and investment fund shares	1	2				3
Total	2	5	0	0	0	7

IIP (closing)

Assets (instrument split)

Monetary gold and SDRs					782	782
Currency and deposits				75	39	114
Debt securities	13	55			32	100
Loans				52		52

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Equity and investment fund shares	63	155				218
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes				25		25
Fin. deriv and ESOs			10			10
Other accounts receivable/payable	11			34		45
Total	87	210	10	186	853	1,346
Liabilities (instrument split)						
Monetary gold and SDRs				1		1
Currency and deposits				116		116
Debt securities	20	118				138
Loans				74		74

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Equity and investment fund shares	159	201				360
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes				26		26
Fin. deriv and ESOs						
Other accounts receivable/payable	44			100		144
Total	223	319	0	317	0	859

Note: DI = direct investment.

PI = portfolio investment.

FD = financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options.

OI = other investment.

RA = reserve assets